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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Issues Errata in respect of Rural Development Committee of Yelandur Taluk and Mysore District Development Committee.

ORDER No. L.B. 8664—V. P. 45-48-39, DATED BANGALORE,
THE 1ST APRIL 1949.

ERRATA

In Government Order No. L.B. 7342-77—V.P. 45-48-23, dated the 18th February 1949, for Chandrasekhararadhya appearing as Serial No. 11 in the District Development Committee, Mysore, and as Serial No. 1 in the Yelandur Taluk Development Committee, read Sri Y. S. Somaradhya.

SYED ABDUL ALEEM, Rev. Secy.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Reviews the Report on the Administration of the Forest Department, for the year ending 30th June 1948.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Forest Department in Mysore for the year ended 30th June 1948, received from the Chief Conservator of Forests, with his letter No. A.R.Pr. 9—47-48, dated 30th November 1948.

ORDER No. A. F. 5948-929—Ft. 95-48-3, DATED BANGALORE,
THE 23RD FEBRUARY 1949.

Recorded.

2. Sri D. L. Sathe, M.A., I.F.S. (Retd.), continued to be in charge of the Department during the year.

3. The only important change in the tenure of appointments of the controlling officers of the Department was the abolition of the post of Conservator of Forests, Mysore Circle, from the 26th April 1948, and the appointment of Sri N. Venkataraniiah, Conservator of Forests, as Special Officer, for conducting a survey of the fuel resources in the State. Sri M. A. Muthanna, B.Sc., Conservator of Forests, Shimoga, was deputed to Europe and America in April 1948, with a view to studying the latest developments in Forestry in those countries.

4. The forest area under the management of the Department remained practically unchanged during the year. The total area of the several kinds of forests and plantations stood at 4,443'19 sq. miles at the close of the year, representing only 14 per cent of the total land area of the State, as against 25 per cent which is the ideal to be aimed at.

5. The Village Forests continue to be neglected and it is reported that little interest is being evinced by the villagers in improving the forests entrusted to their charge. Government observe that this is not satisfactory and trust that the Revenue Authorities will devote greater attention in future and impress upon the villagers the importance of the village forests and the need for their conservation and improvement. The Forest Department, for its part, will always be prepared to give its full co-operation and assistance to the Revenue Officers and other agencies in this important work. It is hoped that the report for the next year will record more satisfactory progress in this direction.

Forest Surveys and Working Plans.—Six hundred and eighty-eight square miles of State and Minor Forests were surveyed in Bhadravati, Sagar and Shimoga Divisions for supply of fuel and charcoal to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works.

Nine Minor Forests covering an extent of 15 square miles in Sagar Division and one in Kolar Division were also surveyed during the year.

There was no change in the area of State Forests covered by working plans which stood at 2,023'96 square miles out of the total extent of 3,866 square miles.

A beginning was made during the year with the systematic extraction of sandalwood on a five-year plan.

Roads and Buildings.—The total expenditure incurred on the construction of new buildings was Rs. 23,178 and that spent on roads and buildings and cart tracks was Rs. 73,468.

Forest Offences.—The supply of timber, especially teak, falling short of the demand and prices ruling high in the market, cases of smuggling of timber were on the increase, being 1,104 cases as against 1,080 in 1946-47. The special staff employed for the checking of smuggling of timber in the Shimoga Division continued to be active. In order to put an effective stop to smuggling and pending introduction of necessary legislation on the lines recommended by the Committee

constituted by Government for the purpose, an order under the Defence of India Rules to control the movement of timber was promulgated and it has been brought into effect from 1st July 1948. It requires private owners to declare their stocks of timber, prescribes permits for the movement of timber from one place to another and provides for the establishment of checking stations at strategic points. The total quantity of timber seized by the Forest Staff was 1,073—6,608 c-ft. valued at Rs. 31,241 and that of unclaimed timber seized included two good double bullock carts and timber valued at Rs. 30,056. The work of the Special Staff posted for prevention of the smuggling of timber continued to be satisfactory.

The total number of forest offences for disposal during the year was 1,512, including 140 old cases, of these 1,305 cases were compounded departmentally, realising a sum of Rs. 47,796 as compensation as compared with Rs. 45,173 in the preceding year.

Forest Fires.—A sum of Rs. 52,191 was spent on fire protection measures as against Rs. 51,910 in 1946-47.

Nurseries.—As usual, all the permanent nurseries were maintained during the year to obtain the planting requirements of the Department. A beginning was made to start a wet nursery of teak in Sagar Division and 1,38,000 seedlings were obtained.

Exploitation and Outturn.—The supplies of fuel and charcoal to meet the ever increasing needs of the civil population in the cities, and particularly in Bangalore, caused great concern. A senior and experienced Forest Officer was deputed to the Food Department for tackling this complicated and pressing problem, and what threatened to be a grave fuel famine was averted.

The question of arranging supplies of fuel and charcoal to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works also presented some difficulty and a scheme for the exploitation of forests in Shimoga, Bhadravati and Sagar Divisions is being worked out.

The demands of the Railways and the Electrical Departments for treated sleepers and transmission poles could not be fully met on account of transport difficulties arising from the shortage of petrol.

Consistent with the available supplies the requirements of the general industrial concerns and other Government Departments were met as far as possible.

Private industrial concerns such as the Mysore Plywood Corporation, Ltd., and the Mysore Timber Company continued to extract their softwood requirements.

Taking provisional figures of net revenue from sandal oil, the total forest revenue amounted to Rs. 69'23 lakhs. The total revenue realised during the year was Rs. 33,44,082 (exclusive of the revenue from the sale of sandalwood) as against Rs. 48,59,190 in 1946-47. As against the revenue realised, the expenditure inclusive of establishment, was Rs. 21'60 lakhs compared with Rs. 22'05 lakhs of the year previous.

The net surplus revenue of the Department during the year stood at Rs. 11.84 lakhs. The Revenue from forest produce removed by both Government and private agencies registered large decreases during the year. The boom period of heavy rentals is definitely over and the markets are gradually returning to healthier and more stable levels. It is however felt that substantial improvements can be achieved by a revision of the existing old seigniorage rates for timber and firewood and keeping them on par with the ruling market rates, and the Chief Conservator of Forests is requested to expedite the submission of the proposals which are reported to be under his consideration.

It is reported that the two tribes of Kurubars, Bethakurubars and Jenukurubars who form the main stay of the forest labour have migrated to Malabar being lured by the attractive promises of the agents of the Coffee Estates.

The closing of the Kurubar Co-operative Society at Kakankote and of the Revenue Grain Depot in February and March 1947 has removed one of the chief factors in preventing the migration of the Kurubars. The departments concerned will examine the question of reopening these institutions or of providing some organisation for the supply of foodgrains to these people and thus retain them in the forests.

The strength of the elephants at the end of the year stood at 51. A quantity of 3,53,074 c-ft. of timber and 6,522 poles were dragged by the elephants during the year. The health of the elephants continued to be good.

The several Game Preserves, Tiger Preserves and the Bird Sanctuaries continued to be maintained in good condition; and there was no addition to these areas. The havoc caused by wild elephants in certain parts of the State, notably in Mysore Division, continues unabated in spite of the efforts of the scaring parties. What is necessary is that the villagers should actively co-operate with the Forest Staff and supplement their efforts in combating the menace. The Revenue and Police Departments should try to instil this fact into the minds of the people as well as the necessity of forming Village Vigilance Societies to check the depredations of wild elephants. The villagers should also be educated and advised to realise that it is not the exclusive responsibility of the Forest Department to put down this menace and that it is only with the active co-operation of the villagers that the trouble could be overcome with any degree of success.

The work of the Department continued to be satisfactory.

MIR SAFDAR HUSSAIN, *Genl. Secy.*

Reviews the Administration Report of the Department of Co-operative Societies for the year 1947-48.

READ—

Letter No. 8,660—C.G., dated 13th January 1948, from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, forwarding the Annual Report on the working of the Department of Co-operative Societies for the year 1947-48.

ORDER No. A.F. 6163-93—C.S. 92-48-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 2ND APRIL 1949.

Recorded.

Sri M. D. Venkate Urs, B.A., was in charge of the Department from 1st July 1947 to 5th October 1947 and again from 17th November 1947 to 9th February 1948. Sri B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Deputy Registrar was in charge of the Office of the Registrar from 6th October 1947 to 16th November 1947 and again from 10th February 1948 to 28th April 1948 during the absence of Sri Venkate Urs on leave. Sri T. Rangamalliah, B.Sc., was in charge of the Department from 29th April 1948 up to the end of the official year.

The number of Societies of all classes at the close of the year under report was 2,523 (2,545) including four Societies situated in Civil Station area which were transferred to the charge of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bangalore Division, consequent on the retrocession of the Civil area. Though the number of Societies has decreased by 22, the progress achieved by the Societies during the year is reflected in the increase in membership, working capital, and Reserve fund. There was a decrease in the deposits which is explained to be due to the tightness of the money market. The prevailing high prices for the agricultural commodities were taken advantage of by the members to pay off most of their outstandings. The increase in the net profits of the Agricultural and non-Agricultural Societies is attributed to the fact that many of the Societies undertook the business of purchase and sale of commodities such as coffee seeds, iron materials, cement and other essential articles.

Central Institutions and Primary Societies.—There were four Central Banks at the end of the year, and the Apex Bank continued to be the sole financing agency for the affiliated primary societies and for all the House Building Societies in the State. The number of primary Agricultural Societies was 1,767 (1,815) excluding 79 Land Mortgage Societies and 1 Land Mortgage Bank. Of these, 1,649 (1,674) were ordinary Credit Societies, 23 Agricultural Supply Societies, 49 Marketing Societies, 23 Grain Banks and 19 Miscellaneous Societies, with a total membership of 96,135 and a total paid-up share capital of Rs. 19,04,355.

There were 672 (648) Non-Agricultural Societies, with a membership of 132,045 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 57,18,419. These included 445 Credit Societies, 155 Consumers Societies, 67 Weavers Societies and 5 Miscellaneous Societies. Besides, 155 purely Consumers Societies, 287 ordinary Credit Societies, both in Urban and Rural areas, continued to undertake the distribution of controlled articles and foodgrains.

Of the 37 House Building Societies, with a membership of 6,535 and a working capital of Rs. 13,53,966 (Rs. 8,91,624), the Shimoga House Building Co-operative Society has arranged to purchase 12 acres of land for building type design houses for the benefit of the houseless members. The Employees Societies, numbering 206, also turned out good work.

With a view to encouraging women to participate in the co-operative movement, it is proposed to start Women's Multipurpose Societies in all the District Headquarter Towns to undertake the purchase and sale of ladies' requisites and in order to enable them to meet the initial expenditure, a subvention of Rs. 5,000 has been recently granted by Government.

Among the Depressed Class Societies, numbering 144, the Chiknaikanhalli Cobblers' Co-operative Society, the Jalapuri Cobblers' Co-operative Society, Mysore, the Doddasiddavvanahally and Sondekola Adikarnataka Co-operative Societies registered good progress.

Land Mortgage Scheme.—The Land Mortgage Scheme was in operation in 76 Taluks and 4 Sub-Taluks, and there were 79 Land Mortgage Societies functioning at the close of the year. The scheme has now been in operation in all the taluks and sub-taluks. The loans issued by these Societies amounted to Rs. 10.42 lakhs (Rs. 8.17 lakhs) during the year.

Co-operation in Malnad.—There were 405 (438) Societies, including 20 Land Mortgage Societies, functioning in the Malnad. They had a membership of 41,293 (40,315) with share capital, deposits and working capital amounting to Rs. 10,72,527 (Rs. 9,81,026) Rs. 14,83,292 (Rs. 10,28,653) and Rs. 68,08,050 (Rs. 47,49,648), respectively. The Reserve funds of these Societies amounted to Rs. 6,96,186 (Rs. 6,93,185). There has been a decrease in the net profits earned by the Societies from Rs. 1,27,530 to Rs. 75,108 which is said to be due to the reduction of quota in the supply of food grains to the Societies.

Disputes and Litigations.—The disposal of disputes during the year formed 76.8 per cent of the total number that had to be disposed of, as against 85.2 per cent in the previous year. The number of decrees pending execution at the end of the year was 8,878 as against 9,216 of the previous year. In spite of the special staff sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner for the execution of Co-operative Society decrees in certain Taluks the progress achieved was not satisfactory. Government consider that vigorous steps should be taken by both the Co-operative and Revenue Departments to reduce the large pendency under this head during the current year.

Cost of Administration.—The expenditure on the working of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 2,02,457. The Societies also spent a sum of Rs. 8,48,408 on management charges.

The working of the Department during the year continued to be satisfactory.

MIR SAFDAR HUSSAIN, *Genl. Secy.*

EDUCATION SECRETARIAT

Orders the introduction of Kannada as an Optional Subject for Tamil Students in Middle Schools from the year 1949-50.

READ—

Government Order No. E. 8594-5—Edn. 103-46-29, dated 30th May 1947, sanctioning, among other things, the inclusion of a lumpsum provision of Rs. 3,000 in the budget of the Education Department to meet the cost of sanctioning allowance to part-time teachers, who handle certain optional subjects in certain Middle Schools.

2. Government Order No. E. 3169-70—Edn. 104-47-3, dated 21st October 1947, sanctioning a further sum of Rs. 2,000 for introducing fresh optional subjects in some more schools in Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Kolar and Mandya Districts, during 1947-48, the cost being met from the General Savings of the Department for that year.

3. Government Order No. E. 10060-61—Edn. 104-47-21, dated 29th May 1948, sanctioning an enhanced provision of Rs. 6,000 per annum every year, including the provision sanctioned in the two Government Orders read above, so that the Director of Public Instruction may sanction fresh part-time allowances to that extent every year.

4. Letter No. T. 2-353-15—48-49, dated 29th September 1948, requesting, in the circumstances explained, sanction to the introduction of Kannada as an optional subject for Tamil students in Middle Schools from the year 1949-50 involving an extra cost of Rs. 480 during 1949-50.

ORDER No. E. 10672-3—Edn. 125-48-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 2ND APRIL 1949.

The Director states that most of the people living in Kolar Gold Fields are Tamilians, who have become domiciled

Mysoreans, that though Tamil Schools have been opened for their benefit, the Tamil students have not been given the opportunity to learn Kannada, that Kannada is the regional language of the State and that it is but right that all domiciled Mysoreans ought to know Kannada, the State language. The Director further states that there is at present provision for Kannada as an optional subject, which is of the standard of the Third Year Primary Class, permitted to be taken by Muslim candidates of Urdu Middle Schools of the Middle II, III and IV Year Classes, the standard of Kannada to be taken being Kannada Reader I, II and III respectively, and that there are at present two Government Tamil Middle Schools, at Robertsonpet, one school at Bowringpet and a Tamil Section in the Mamoolpet Middle School. Since a knowledge of Kannada is essential for all students, the Director recommends that the provision of Kannada as an optional subject of the standard fixed above may be permitted to be introduced in all the Government Tamil Middle Schools from 1949-50 for the benefit of students whose mother-tongue or second language is not Kannada, provided not less than twenty pupils come forward to study the subject in the Middle II Year Class of each school.

2. He adds that the extra cost required during 1949-50 in this behalf in case all the four Middle Schools introduce the subject at the rate of Rs. 10 (part-time allowance) per school would be (10×4×12) Rs. 480 and that this extra cost can be met out of the annual grant of Rs. 6,000 sanctioned in the Government Order dated 29th May 1948 read in the preamble.

3. Government are pleased to sanction the above recommendation of the Director.

SYED ABDUL ALEEM, *Edn. Secy. (I/c.)*

Sanctions the opening of a Municipal High School at Sringeri, Chickmagalur District.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. H3. 2195-601 of 47-48, dated 31st January 1949, from the Director of Public Instruction, regarding the opening of a Municipal High School at Sringeri, Chickmagalur District.

ORDER No. E. 10871-3—EDN. 44-47-75, DATED BANGALORE, THE 22ND MARCH 1949.

The Director of Public Instruction states that it is reported that there is great necessity for the opening of a High School at Sringeri, Chickmagalur District.

2. It is reported that a sum of Rs. 5,000 towards the stability fund and a sum of Rs. 3,000 towards the non-recurring charges in respect of the High School have already been deposited in the local Jahgir Treasury. The Municipal Council, Sringeri, are agreeable to bear their share of the recurring and non-recurring charges devolving on them from time to time towards the maintenance of the School.

3. The Municipal Council, Sringeri, are agreeable to provide a suitable site for the School building and playground. The School is proposed to be held in the building provided by the Sringeri Mutt till a new building is constructed. The Municipal Council requested that the sum of Rs. 20,000 deposited by the Sri Jagadguru Seva Samithi in the Treasury for the High School Building may be accepted and that the deposit of the balance of Rs. 10,000 towards the building fund may be waived.

The Director recommends that sanction may be accorded to the opening of a Municipal High School at Sringeri with the First Year Class from the current school year, the II and III Year Classes being opened during the next and subsequent years subject to the specific condition that the Municipal Council should meet half the actual cost towards the construction of the building for the High School whatever may be the cost.

In the circumstances, sanction is accorded to the opening of the Municipal High School subject to the following conditions:—

(i) That the Municipal Council should not ask at any time for the management being taken over by the Government.

(ii) That the Municipal Council should contribute half the cost of the building to be constructed either from its funds or by raising donations and subscriptions.

A statement showing the details of expenditure of the Municipal High School, Sringeri, and the grants payable by Government is appended hereto. The Government share of

the cost during the year 1948-49 will be met out of the lump-sum provision of Rs. 50,000 made in the budget, for payment of grants to Municipal High Schools and the necessary provision will be made in the budgets of the next and subsequent years.

A. C. NIRVANI GOWDA, *Edn. Secy.*

APPENDIX.

Statement showing details of expenditure of the Municipal High School at Sringeri, Chickmagalur District.

Sl. No.	Particulars	During 1948-49 with only one section in I Year Class	During 1949-50 with only one section in each of the I & II Year Classes	During 1950-51 and onwards with one section in each of all the three Classes	Average cost
		Rs. p. m.	Rs. p. m.	Rs. p. m.	Rs.
I	1. Head Master in grade 130-10-200 ...	130	140	150	175 1/9
	2. Assistant Master in grade 60-5-90/E.B. 6-150.	60	65	70	109
	3. Do do do	...	60	65	109
	4. Do do do	...	60	65	109
	5. Do do do	...	...	60	109
	6. Do do do	...	...	60	109
	7. Kannada Pandit do 60-5-100-6-130 ...	30	60	65	100 4/9
	8. Sanskrit Pandit do do ...	...	...	60	100 4/9
	9. Urdu Munshi do do ...	30	60	65	100 4/9
	10. Drill Instructor do 25-1-40 ...	25	26	27	33 1/3
	11. Clerk do 40-2-50/E.B. 3-80.	30	40	42	63 1/3
	12. Peons—(a) Laboratory Attender in grade Rs. 25-1-30.	25	26	27	28 3/4
	(b) Peons 2 in grade Rs. 14-1-18 each.	1 (14)	1 (14½)	1 (14) 1 (15)	33 1/15
	13. Contingent grant Rs. 8 ...	4	4	8	8
	14. Scavenging allowance ...	3	3	3	3
	Total ...	351 p.m. or 4,212 p.a.	558½ p.m. or 6,702 p.a.	796 p.m. or 9,552 p.a.	1,190 167/180
II	Deduct fee income on the basis of 40 pupils per section allowing 20 per cent freeships ...	768 p.a.	1,664 p.a.	2,688 p.a.	
	Net Expenditure ...	3,444	5,038	6,864	
III	Maintenance grant equal to three-fourths of the net expenditure ...	2,583 p.a. or 215½ p.m.	3,778½ p.a. or 314 5/6 p.m.	5,148 p.a. or 429 p.m.	
IV	Non-recurring grant towards initial equipment equal to half of the actual cost.	1,500	1,500	The authorised expenditure under equipment grant is Rs. 100 per annum. Grants equal to one-half of the cost will be sanctioned out of the lumpsum provision for the purpose in the departmental budget as far as funds permit and on application made by the Management each year.	

NOTE.—1. The Management should construct a suitable building for housing the school very early at their own cost.
2. Arrangements should be made to house the school temporarily until the proposed building is constructed, the rent, if any, being met entirely from the funds of the Management.
3. The Management has also to meet other expenditure, such as Travelling Allowances, Aided School Provident Fund contributions, etc.
4. The Management should fulfil the conditions imposed.

Sanctions the opening of a Municipal High School at Sorab, Shimoga District, with effect from the year 1948-49.

READ—Correspondence ending with letter No. H3. 9216-620 of 47-48 dated 8th February 1949, from the Director of Public Instruction, regarding the opening of a Municipal High School at Sorab, Shimoga District.

ORDER No. E. 10458-9—EDN. 44-47-76, DATED BANGALORE, THE 26TH MARCH 1949.

It is reported that the Municipal Council, Sorab, are agreeable to deposit a sum of Rs. 5,000 towards the guarantee

fund and Rs. 3,000 towards equipment and to bear their share of the recurring expenditure of the school from time to time.

2. The school is proposed to be held in the Town Hall till a new building is constructed. The Municipal Council, Sorab, are also agreeable to collect and deposit a sum of Rs. 30,000 towards the construction of a building for the school.

3. In the circumstances, the Director of Public Instruction requests sanction for opening of a Municipal High School at Sorab with the first year class with effect from the current

year, the second and third year classes being opened during the subsequent years.

4. Sanction is accorded to the opening of the school, subject to the conditions that the Municipality, Sorab, should deposit Rs. 5,000 towards the guarantee fund, Rs. 3,000 towards the equipment grant and Rs. 30,000 towards the building fund and that they should not make a request to Government at any time to convert the school into a Government High School.

5. A statement showing the details of expenditure and the Government grants admissible in respect of the school is appended hereto. The Government share of the cost during the year 1948-49 will be met out of the lumpsum provision of Rs. 50,000 made in the current year's budget for payment of grants to New High Schools and the necessary provision will be made in the budgets of the next and subsequent years.

SYED ABDUL ALEEM, *Edn. Secy (I/c.)*

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the details of expenditure of the Municipal High School at Sorab, Shimoga District.

Sl. No.	Particulars	During 1948-49 with only one section in the I Year Class	During 1949-50 with only one section in each of the I & II Year Classes	During 1950-51 and onwards with one section in each of all the three Classes	Average cost
		Rs. p.m.	Rs. p.m.	Rs. p.m.	Rs.
I	1. Head Master in grade 130-10-200 ...	130	140	150	175 1/9
	2. Assistant Master in grade 60-5-90/E.B. 6-150.	60	65	70	109
	3. Do do do	...	60	65	109
	4. Do do do	...	60	65	109
	5. Do do do	...	...	60	109
	6. Do do do	...	...	60	109
	7. Kannada Pandit do 60-5-100-5-130 ...	30	60	65	100 4/9
	8. Sanskrit Pandit do do ...	...	...	60	100 4/9
	9. Urdu Munshi do do ...	30	60	65	100 4/9
	10. Drill Instructor do 25-1-40 ...	25	26	27	33 1/3
	11. Clerk do 40-2-50/E.B. 3-80.	30	40	42	63 1/3
	12. Peons—(a) Laboratory Attender in grade 25-1-30	25	26	27	28 3/4
	(b) Peons 2 in grade 14-1/2-18 each ...	1 (14)	1 (14 1/2)	1 (15)	33 1/15
	13. Contingent grant Rs. 8 ...	4	4	8	8
	14. Scavenging allowance ...	3	3	3	3
	Total ...	351 p.m. or 4,212 p.a.	558 1/2 p.m. or 6,702 p.a.	796 p.m. or 9,552 p.a.	1,190 167/180
II	Deduct fee income on the basis of 40 pupils per section allowing 20 per cent freeships. ...	768 p.a.	1,664 p.a.	2,688 p.a.	
	Net Expenditure ...	3,444	5,038	6,864	
III	Maintenance grant equal to three-fourths of the net expenditure ...	2,583 p.a. or 215 1/4 p.m.	3,778 1/2 p.a. or 314 5/6 p.m.	5,148 p.a. or 429 p.m.	
IV	Non-recurring grants towards initial equipment equal to half of the actual cost.	1,500	1,500	The authorised expenditure under equipment grant is Rs. 100 per annum. Grants equal to one-half of the cost will be sanctioned out of the lumpsum provision for the purpose in the departmental budget as far as funds permit and on application made by the Management each year.	

NOTE.—1. The Management should construct a suitable building for housing the school very early at their own cost.

2. Arrangements should be made to house the school temporarily until the proposed building is constructed, the rent, if any, being met entirely from the funds of the Management.

3. The Management has also to meet other expenditure such as Travelling Allowance, Aided School Provident Fund contribution, etc.

Sanctions scholarship for award to candidates selected for entry into the permanent cadre of Commissioned ranks of the Royal Indian Navy from the Mysore State.

ORDER No. P. 15639-640—MILY. 246-48-2, DATED BANGALORE,
THE 4th April 1949.

The Government of India have intimated that some Provinces have instituted scholarships for award to candidates, selected for entry into the permanent cadre of Commissioned ranks of the Royal Indian Navy from their respective areas, with a view to encourage candidates who are not able to join the Royal Indian Navy on account of the parent's liability. They have suggested that similar scholarships be instituted by this Government, for award to the candidates selected for entry into the Royal Indian Navy from the Mysore State.

The training for the Royal Indian Navy is given in the United Kingdom at Government expense, except that parents are required to accept liability for the cadet's vacation and private expenses, which together, during the entire period of training is estimated at £116. Candidates are in the first instance required to qualify in a written examination conducted by the Federal Public Service Commission. After they obtain

qualifying marks they will be required to appear before a Service Selection Board and final selection will be based on the recommendation of this Board. The selected candidates will be given a short preliminary training of approximately two months' duration in a Naval Training Establishment in India before proceeding to England. During the period of preliminary training in India, candidates will be given boarding and lodging facilities at Government expense in a Naval Mess. But parents/guardians will be required to pay for out-of-pocket expenses that may be necessary during this period.

With a view to encourage candidates born or domiciled in Mysore State to enter the permanent cadre of the Commissioned ranks of the Royal Indian Navy, Government are pleased to institute a scholarship of £116 (Pounds one hundred and sixteen only) for award to a candidate selected for entry in the Royal Indian Navy from the Mysore State.

This amount will be remitted to the parent/guardian concerned whose intimate responsibility it is to ensure that the private expenses are met.

K. SRINIVASAN, *Chief Secy.*